## City of Wichita, Kansas Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan

## **Harrison Park**

1300 South Webb Road

August 2005



Prepared by

## **DMCG**

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In conjunction with

The Great Plains ADA & IT Center and the City of Wichita Disability Advisory Board

Locations	Structural Inconsistencies		Recommended Corrections/Modifications to Ensure Program Access	M	Criteria – L=low, M=medium, H=high				nental Technical nformation	Finalized Actions		
Location	Identified Issue	ADAAG Specifications	Recommended Correction	Priority (overall)	Public Access	Frequency - PWD	Photo #	Conceptual Costs	Support Information	Finalized Correction	Date to be Corrected  Date Completed  (Include initial)	
1. Parking	In the east parking lot, accessible parking does not exist and the parking surface is gravel.	4.5.2	If parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors, or both, then accessible spaces complying with 4.6 shall be provided in each such parking area in conformance with the table shown in (5)(a). In addition, One in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated "van accessible."ADAAG requires all accessible routes and spaces, including access aisles at accessible parking, to be stable, firm and slip-resistant. The existing gravel/grass surface does not meet this specification. Create accessible parking spaces, if other vehicles are allowed to park in this area, which meets ADAAG specifications, including a van accessible space. Note: Technically, only the access aisle at accessible parking is required to meet ADAAG surface specifications.	Н	Н	M	10	\$1,00 0	See the Accessible Parking Detail for more information on parking surfaces.			
2. Pedestrian Paths	The curb ramps. Leading from the street, do not provide an appropriate detectable warning surface.	4.7.7	Since these curb ramps lead to a cross vehicular traffic way, the necessity of detectable warning surface is magnified. The existing curb ramps have a detectable warning surface. However, this detectable warning does not comply with current ADAAG specifications regarding truncated domes. Modify the existing curb cuts to comply with ADAAG specifications pertaining to a detectable warning surface.	H ®		M	1 2	\$250	Detectable Warning Suspension Detectable Warning Specifications #1 & #2			
3. Pedestrian Paths	The curb ramp, leading from the street to the park, has a very steep running slope.	4.7	The running slopes of curb ramps are required to be no steeper than 1:12 (8.33%). The running slope of the existing curb ramp measures over 15%. Modify the curb ramp so the running slope complies with ADAAG specifications.	M ®	Н	M	<u>2</u> <u>3</u>	\$600	See <u>Building Block 5</u> <u>- Curb Ramps</u> for additional ADAAG specifications.			

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4. Pedestrian Paths	The curb ramp, leading from accessible parking in the west parking lot, has a steep running slope.	4.7	The running slopes of curb ramps are required to be no steeper than 1:12 (8.33%). The running slope of the existing curb ramp measures 8.8%. Modify the curb ramp so the running slope complies with ADAAG specifications.	L M	Н		<u>4</u> <u>6</u>	\$600	See <u>Building Block 5</u> <u>- Curb Ramps</u> for additional ADAAG specifications.			
5. Pedestrian Paths	An accessible path of travel does not exist leading to the baseball field dugouts or bleachers, and accessible wheelchair seating locations do not exist at the bleachers.	4.5.1 4.1.2( 2) (b)[R F]	An accessible route complying with <u>4.3</u> is required to directly connect both sides of the court in court sports. Accessible wheelchair seating is required to exist at team player seating areas, such as dugouts, and an accessible route is required to connect all accessible features. In places of assembly with fixed seating, accessible wheelchair locations shall comply with <u>4.33.2</u> , <u>4.33.3</u> , and <u>4.33.4</u> and shall be provided consistent with table at <u>4.1.3(19)(a)</u> . Provide an asphalt, concrete or rubber path of travel to the baseball dugouts and bleachers, which complies with ADAAG specifications. Also, create wheelchair seating locations at the bleachers, along with companion seats.	L M	Н	M	9	\$1,50 0	See The Recreational Facilities – Final Rule, Section 4.1.2(2)(b) (not enforceable)  See Building Block 15 – Assembly Areas			
6. Pedestrian Paths	An accessible path of travel does not exit leading to the bleachers and accessible wheelchair seating locations do not exist.	4.1.3( 19)	In places of assembly with fixed seating, accessible wheelchair locations shall comply with 4.33.2, 4.33.3, and 4.33.4 and shall be provided consistent with table at 4.1.3(19)(a). At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces that are on the same site. Provide an accessible path to the bleachers and create at least one accessible wheelchair seating location along with at least one companion seat.	L M	Н		$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	\$1,00 0	See <u>Building Block</u> 15 – Assembly Areas			
7. Pedestrian Paths	An accessible path does not exist leading to the tennis courts (see photo 14).	4.3	At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces that are on the same site. Provide an accessible path to the tennis courts, which coincides with the path utilized by the general public.	H M	Н	M	1 4	\$350	ADAAG			

Locations	Program Access  L= M=m		Criteria — L=low, M=medium, H=high			Supplemental Technical Information		Finalized Actions				
Location	Identified Issue	ADAAG Specifications	Recommended Correction	Priority (overall)	Public Access	Frequency - PWD	Photo #	Conceptual Costs	Support Information	Finalized Correction	Date to be Corrected	Date Completed (Include initial)
8. Pedestrian Paths	An accessible path of travel does not exist leading to the lake.	4.1.2	. At least one accessible route complying with <u>4.3</u> shall connect accessible buildings, accessible facilities, accessible elements, and accessible spaces that are on the same site. An accessible route must be stable, firm and slip-resistant (rubber, concrete, asphalt or rubber). Ensure that an accessible path of travel exists leading to the lake and that individuals with disabilities have fishing access to the lake.	Н	Н	M	2 5 2 6	\$1,00 0	ADAAG			

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9. Play Equipment	A stable, firm and slip resistant surface does not exist leading to the individual play components and play structure exit points; and does not exist in the use zone around any of the play facilities.	15.6.4 .1 (GAD AAG FR)	Since ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas accessible, we are required to examine existing federal information, which is currently not part of the ADA and, therefore, not enforceable guidance. Two such documents exist; the Play Areas. Final Rule, October, 18th, 2000 (Play Areas Final Rule); and the New ADAAG, November 24th, 2004, Chapter 2, 240 Play Areas and Chapter 10, 1008 Play areas (New ADAAG). In essence, both of the Play Areas Final Rule and New ADAAG are identical and both were created by the U.S. Access Board. The individual and composite play components within this play area are accessible according to the Play Areas – Final Rule. However, Accessible routes do not lead to required accessible play equipment, due to surface cross slopes greater than 1:50, running slopes greater than 1:12, and abrupt changes in level greater than ½-inch. In other words, the existing sand surface is not considered an accessible surface. The composite play structure does have a rubber accessible surface which leads to it, but no such surface leads from it's exit points, nor to other ground level play components. To ensure an accessible route surface, not requiring regular maintenance, which is also impact attenuating, we recommend that one accessible path of travel, be installed which consists of either rubber tiles or poured rubber, leading to each single play component and exit points of the composite play structure. We also recommend that a rubber surface be provide in the use zones of each single play component and the composite play structure However, such rubber surface is not technically required by the available accessibility guidance, but may be required by the general program access provisions of Title II. (Note: A well maintained wood fiber surface, as defined in (SEWFAPS), is also considered accessible under the conditions that such surface is maintained regularly.	L	M	M	1 5 2 7 2 8	\$3,00	For additional qualitative guidance we utilized "Guide to the ADAAG & Final Rule (GADAAGFR)" and "Stabilized Engineered Wood Fiber for Accessible Playground Surfaces, Final Report (SEWFAPS): : Phase III, December 2004. (not enforceable)			

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10. Drinking Fountain	The drinking fountain, located near the baseball field, is not accessible due to spout height, no accessible path, and no accessible faucet controls.	4.1.3( 10)	According to ADAAG, the number of all facilities and elements, which are required to be accessible, are delineated in ADAAG section 4.1. However, 4.1 only addresses drinking fountains in reference to floors of a building or facility. The program access provisions of Title II require all programs and services to be accessible and usable. Drinking fountains are a service provided by the City and must be made accessible. The number of drinking fountains that are required to be accessible in a park or play area setting is debatable, but we consider that at least one at this particular park should be fully accessible. Modify the existing drinking fountain to comply with ADAAG specifications for individuals who use wheelchairs, including spout height. Additionally, we recommend providing a hi-lo fountain where the existing fountain is located and an accessible path of travel leading to the fountain.	L	M	M	7	\$500	Building Block 7 – Drinking Fountains  Sample hi-lo fountain in park setting			
11. Restrooms	The men's and women's restrooms do not provide Braille signage at the entrance doors.	4.1.3( 16) 4.30.4	ADAAG requires public restrooms to be designated with Braille, raised letters, and the symbol of accessibility, where restrooms are accessible. Provide ADAAG compliant signage at restroom entrances.	L	L	M	1 6 2 1	\$50	Signage Specifications for Permanent Rooms and Spaces			
12. Restrooms	The lavatories in the men' and women's restrooms, are inaccessible due to low aprons and round knobs for faucet controls.	4.19	Accessible lavatory aprons are required to be located at a minimum height of 29-inches. The existing lavatory's aprons are too low at 24-inches. At least one lavatory should have faucet controls that do not require a tight grasp or pinching or twisting of the wrist to operate. Replace the round knobs on one lavatory in each restroom with lever type, push button or motion activation faucet controls and ensure at least one lavatory complies with ADAAG specifications regarding knee clearance.	L	Н	M	1 8 2 3	\$250	See Attachment 4 – Lavatory Specifications for more information on accessible lavatories.			

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13. Restrooms	The toilet stall is totally inaccessible due to numerous barriers.	4.23	Inconsistencies include, but are not limited to, very narrow stall, lack of rear grab bars, low toilet seat, etc. Modify the restroom stalls to comply with ADAAG specifications, if it is technically feasible to do so.	M H	L	M	2 0 2 4	\$3,00	Restroom Figures – Building Blocks			
14. Restrooms	The urinal, in the men's restroom, is located too high.	4.18	At least one urinal is required to be located so that the rim is a maximum of 17-inches high. Existing urinals have rims located at 24-inches high. Modify one urinal so that the rim is no higher than 17-inches.	L	Н	M	<u>1</u> <u>9</u>	\$100	See the Accessible Urinals figure for more details.			

## **Harrison Park - Conceptual Cost Projections**

Hairbon I arn	Conceptual	Cost I Tojections
Total		\$13,200
Year One (Very	High)	\$1,000
Year Three (Hig	<b>gh</b> )	\$4,250
Year Five (Medi	um)	\$4,050
Year Ten (Low)		\$3,900